

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 14th, 1893.

NUMBER 11

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 14th, 1893.

The *Apostolo* will excuse us, we trust, if we do not attempt a formal reply to the series of editorial articles now appearing in that journal on "Religion and Race," which are based on our statement a few weeks ago that the responsibility for the epidemic of crime existing in South America "rests largely with the Catholic church." Life is short and our space is limited, and we can not undertake therefore to reply in detail to about ten columns a week of denials and recriminations. Crime is not peculiar to any race, or nationality, or religion, and for that committed by the race and nationality to which we belong no one could feel more pained and humiliated than ourselves. Our purpose, however, was not to institute comparisons, but to call attention to a very distressing and alarming state of society in South America. It so happens that the Catholic church is dominant in all these countries, except one, that the priests are numerous and powerful, and that no apparent effort is made to check crime and elevate the people morally and socially. For this we unhesitatingly hold the Catholic church largely responsible. If the *Apostolo* will come back from its tour of the world, hunting for English and Protestant crimes, we will undertake to prove the proposition, or eat our words. In Brazil the church has been a part of the state up to 1889, and it can not shirk its responsibility for the ignorance, immorality and criminality which is to be found here. Let "Modern Babylon" alone, colleague; and let us find out who is responsible for the numerous crimes against chastity, against life, against property, against truth and honor which are to be found at every turn in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chili, Perú and other countries of South America. You have here been supreme, no one has disputed your authority, you and your church are responsible! And still worse than crime, if we are to consider the future of these countries, is the deadly apathy of the people themselves. They are a people without conscience, without purpose, and without principle. And all this is the work of your hands. You have made them obedient to the church, but you have crushed out the best part of themselves in doing it. They no longer think and act for themselves in matters of conscience; they have left that best work of the human understanding to the church, which here is as unfit for the work as they themselves. A corrupt, immoral and lethargic priesthood is sadly unfit for the responsibility of teaching and leading such a people, and the result is what we see on every side of us—immorality without reproof, crime without restraint, license without check, dishonor without shame. If you are not in great measure responsible for all this, then tell us who is!

Why is it not possible for the government to observe the law, and to raise troops by other means than the press-gang? It is the worst possible method of recruiting, unjust and barbarous to the extreme, hurtful and demoralizing in every sense. Even savages would not commit such atrocities as the seizing of half grown boys in the streets and then sending them away to the front, often without a word of warning to their friends. We are told that even small boys are being seized for naval service, and that the school boys in some places are carrying certificates from their teachers as protection. In many places it has become difficult to obtain laborers, because of the fear that they will be impressed. It is a scandal that such practices are permitted, and the quicker the government finds some other way to secure recruits the sooner will the country be relieved of the burning disgrace which is attached to such acts of injustice and oppression.

The news from Rio Grande the past week have been unimportant and meagre. A few skirmishes have been reported, both sides claiming successes. Our advisers from Porto Alegre, however, are notoriously one-sided and untrustworthy, owing to the vigilance and rigor of the Castilhos government. The reinforcements under General Telles are now approaching the federalists encompassing Livramento, and an encounter may shortly be anticipated, unless the report from Montevideo yesterday be true that General Tavares will permit the national troops to enter Livramento and then cut them off from the rest of the state. One of the most discreditable features of the contest, is the pains which Castilhos and the national government are taking to make the federalists figure as monarchists fighting for the restoration. There is not a word of truth in the charge. The federalists are fighting for the overthrow of a bad state government, for their homes, for vengeance on those who have assassinated and expropriated their relatives and friends, and for the autonomy of their native state. The scheme of restoration—if any such exist—has no place whatever in the Rio Grande conflict.

THE PAR OF EXCHANGE.

In a recent note on the circumstance that one of our oldest and most respected merchants had just celebrated his 90th birthday and that he came to Brazil 70 years ago, we made the comment that he had seen exchange drop from 54 to less than one-fourth that rate. This statement has since been contested. Although we had not taken the trouble to look up the exact quotation for the year of Mr. Steele's arrival in Brazil, our statement was near enough the truth for the purpose in view—a general comparison between the rate current at the commencement of his long business career and that of the present day.

During the colonial period the remittance from Brazil to Portugal were made in gold ingots, or in *johannes*, a gold coin valued at 65400, or 36 shillings—the par of exchange being 67½ pence per milreis. This par of exchange was not changed until 1833.

In 1808 the arrival of D. João VI effected a radical change in the social, political and commercial life of the country. The ports of Brazil were then for the first time opened to foreign commerce, and many foreign merchants became residents here. The king and his court were poor and greedy, and the revenues of the colony were far from sufficient for their demands. Recourse was first had to the coinage of silver which yielded a profit of 20 per cent. To facilitate this, the Spanish dollars brought from Perú by the homeward-bound treasure ships, were largely bought up at 800 reis *fortes* each, and then stamped 960 reis, the Spaniards accepting drafts on London, or gold, in payment. These transactions and the rapidly-increasing import trade of the colony, drained the market of drafts and gold, and the rate of exchange soon ranged at 80 to 84½, going even to 98d. in 1812-13.

It soon happened, however, that the "weak" (*fraca*) silver coin exceeded local requirements and, as gold was no longer current, it practically became legal tender and was used in the purchase of exchange on foreign countries. The rate then began to fall until gold passed its par valuation and was quoted at a premium, the rate being about 55d. The merchants then remitted gold in preference to bills, and this soon

exhausted the supply of gold coin which remained in the country. The Portuguese court then had recourse to another expedient—the issue of paper currency—which in 1810 became redundant and depreciated to such an extent that it was necessary to declare it a legal tender by law. This caused a further fall in exchange, which stood at 48½ at the time of D. João's departure from Brazil.

During the first empire the situation became even worse, owing to unwise bank legislation and the creation of a foreign debt. In 1823 exchange had fallen to 47. A foreign loan was then secured and the rate improved, the quotations ranging from 52 to 56½ at the end of 1825 and the beginning of 1826. The rate then declined again, under the influence of foreign and domestic troubles, until in 1830 it reached the alarmingly low quotation of 18 to 19½. This was a much greater fall than anything we have since experienced.

Under the regency many reforms were instituted for the improvement of the national finances, among which was the liquidation of the bankrupt bank of issue and the substitution of its depreciated notes by others issued by the Treasury. In 1833 the coinage was revised and the par of exchange was fixed at 43 1/5 pence per milreis. The current rates improved rapidly for a time, but failed to reach the par established. In 1840 another change was made in the monetary values of the country and the present par rate of 27 pence per milreis was established. Under this standard the lowest point reached, previous to the present crisis, was 14d in 1868.

LYCKENOWLEDGMENT.

The Committee of ladies who organized the Bazaar and Children's fancy-dress Ball for the benefit of the Strangers' Hospital, held at the Casino in Petropolis, on the 23rd and 24th of February, have much pleasure in informing the Brazilian and foreign families who evinced so much interest in these entertainments, that the proceeds of some amount to 18,278\$500 and £11.

This handsome result is entirely due to the efforts of the Brazilian and foreign ladies and gentlemen, also to the sale of the tickets and different fancy articles in the Bazaar. The Committee again beg to offer their best thanks to all concerned for their generosity and amiability.

Rio de Janeiro, 13th March, 1893.

DEMURRAGE AND QUARANTINE AT BRAZILIAN PORTS.

The following is a copy of a communication from the British Foreign Office to the Board of Trade:

"Foreign Office, Feb. 18, 1893.
"Sir—Several cases have recently occurred in which the owners of British vessels, chartered to convey goods to Brazil have found themselves obliged to claim large sums for demurrage owing to the delay which occurs in discharging vessels in some Brazilian ports. These cases are sometimes complicated by the fact of the ship being put in quarantine several days after arrival at the port of delivery and after the consignees have failed for several days to begin receiving the cargo. It would appear, therefore, that shipowners should be enabled to sign charter-parties for Brazil, in stipulate, in quarantine are to count as lay days.
"It is thought possible that at the Board of Trade may see fit to publish a caution to shipowners on the subject, I am, etc.,
(Signed) "R. GREY.
"The Secretary to the Board of Trade."

THE WESSON RIO HARBOR MISSION.

REPORT FOR 1892.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 28th, 1893.

As it has now been nearly one year since we last met our earnest and faithful missionary, Edward E. Wesson, we have thought it well to make a formal report of our work during that time so that our friends both here and abroad may form some idea of what has been done.

While we have had many difficulties and discouragements we feel amply rewarded for all our efforts, as the Mission is far more flourishing than it has ever been and we look forward most hopefully for what we are confident that our Heavenly Father will continue to bless our labors in behalf of souls.

The committee found it a severe struggle to keep up the Mission pending the arrival of Mr. Wesson's successor, as the delay in finding a suitable man proved longer than had been expected, our new missionary, Mr. Williams, not arriving until October. We are glad to say that the work has not been slackened and we have been able to relieve much distress among the men. Our lodging accommodations have, at times, been taxed to their utmost capacity and our meetings both as before and all at have been well attended. While doing all in our power to make the men more comfortable and happy as regards their bodily condition, we have not forgotten their spiritual needs, but have ever endeavored to win them for Christ.

We wish to enlarge our work in several directions and hope that the way may soon open so that we can fully carry out our plans. We have to furnish board as well as lodging because those living at our Home, under the present arrangements, are forced to get their food at small hotels and eating-houses where ruin is served as part of the meal, free of charge. As drink is poor Jack's deadliest foe, we do not like to see him exposed to this temptation,

but wish to shield him as far as we can. We should also like to ship some men, as the boarding-house keepers have things nearly all their own way in Rio. They not only rob seamen of all the money and clothes they have, but collect £4 or £5 advance money besides from the captains who engage them. The consulates and captains of vessels can be of great assistance to us in abating this nuisance.

We have long wished to secure a floating Bethel where we could hold services within reach of vessels lying in the stream, and not long since we were fortunate enough to secure, at a moderate price, an old ship which will answer our purpose admirably. The cost is about £375 of which £240 have been collected or promised. We were enabled to do this through the generosity of two friends who have loaned us, free of interest, the amount necessary to effect the purchase. The demands upon us have been great and constant, yet every need has been met and our faith is stronger, for we have experienced much of our Lord's goodness. We wish to pay off the balance owing on our Bethel and fit up our Home on shore so that it will not be necessary for the men to resort to the rating-houses. To accomplish all this we shall have to look to our friends for further assistance. Fortunately there has been but very little let this season, and almost every year the "yellow Jack" is busy in the shipping, and we should like, if possible, to have our Home in good, comfortable condition before another summer is upon us with its almost inevitable pestilence.

Especially do we appeal to shipowners, and all those who profit by the services of sailors, for they bear a heavier responsibility in this matter than any others.

We must cordially thank all who have contributed to our work in any way and ask that all who have in their heart and power to help us will do so. Newspapers, books and casual clothing are always needed and will be gratefully received.

May our Father's blessing be upon us during the coming year as it has been in the past.

L. C. IRVINE.

Secretary.
c/o Messrs. Leving & Co.,
Chief Surg.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 28TH FEBRUARY, 1893.

Receipts:

Cash Balance March 92,	24\$120
From Bethel Rents,	3095 720
Local Subscribers,	1104 000
Donations,	502 000
Colonel Hollis £ 25,	500\$000
" " " " £ 10,	124 500
" " " " £ 10,	100 200
British and Foreign Sailors Society £ 23 17 8,	855 740
American Seamen's Friend Society £ 12 15 11,	471 000
do. do. £ 6 2 10,	111 240
J. Cory, Esq., £ 25,	343 020
Special Subscriptions for E. Wesson account,	493 320
	907 310
	8,724\$220

Expenditure:

Rent of Missions Rooms,	2140\$000
Salaries,	2536 000
Expenses of Bethel Ship 2 mos.,	100 300
Robbery at Mission during Wesson's illness,	462 000
Mr. Wesson's illness, funeral and erection of memorial,	1,161 000
Mr. Williams's sickness,	110 000
Furniture bought,	141 000
Gas, washing and petrol,	776 500
Cash balance transferred to Bethel Ship Fund,	970 960
	8,724\$220

Rio de Janeiro, 28th February, 1893.

GEORGE CLARK, Treasurer,
Caixa do Correo 822,
c/o Clark & Co.,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

BRAVEL SHIP FUND.

Collected by C. Gannon,	300\$000
" on ship <i>Caroline</i> ,	27 000
" by <i>Prince Albert</i> ,	37 100
" by C. M. Leach & King,	20 000
Cheque from W. Turner, Esq., £5 5,	91 640
" Colonel Hollis £ 50,	995 000
W. Frost, Esq.,	200 000
J. L. Lawson, Esq.,	200 000
L. C. Irvine, Esq.,	100 000
G. Clark, Esq.,	200 000
Sale of unnecessary articles on board ship,	177 000
Balance transferred from General Mission account,	970 960
	3,229\$260

Cost of Bethel Ship, 7,500\$000 |

Amount Collected, 3,229 260 |

at Exchange say 124 £312 10 9, 4,270\$740 |

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Treaty for determining the boundary between Argentina and Bolivia has been signed.

—It is reported in Buenos Aires that the shipment of arms to Rio Grande is still going on.

—The Argentine minister of war persists in his resignation in spite of every appeal to the contrary.

—There were 607 births (of which 82 illegitimate), 82 marriages and 414 deaths in Montevideo during the month of January.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 9th says that ex-President Carlos Pellegrini has been nominated president of the Banco Hipotecario Nacional.

—The commission charged with the *Analista* investigation have reported the officers guilty of a slight disregard of duty at a trying moment. Is that all?

—The Buenos department of hygiene is threatening to prosecute *La Nación* for its censures. It is a pity that department could not be prosecuted for its abuses.

—It is reported that *phylloxera* has appeared in a vineyard near Montevideo. Stringent measures have been adopted to prevent it from spreading.

—According to the *Standard* the quarantines imposed three or four times with the cattle steamers that freight went on £1 per head and the business was seriously checked.

—The rental tax, which has created so much trouble in the province of Santa Fé, is estimated to produce this year \$1,200,000. It was farmed out, however, for only \$400,000.

—A conspiracy has been discovered in the Argentine province of Salta, which proposed to overthrow the governor and depose his officials.

A number of arrests have been made. It will take no part in the next elections in the province of Buenos Aires. This is an exhibition of patriotism that we have never yet been able to appreciate.

—Buenos Aires telegrams of the 11th announce a severe storm at Rosario and the wrecking of the Dr. bark *Alcega Cruz* and the Gr. bark *Rionegro*, the first with a loss of 100 lives, and the latter of 3.

—It is reported that the national forces are committing all sorts of outrages in the Argentine province of Corrientes. They are literally sacking every residence, industrial establishment and mercantile house that comes in their way.

—The Argentines have issued stringent regulations against the taking of plants and sketches by foreigners in that country, which can be used in times of war. It is a curious provision and proves that the minister of war down there has been lately troubled with bad dreams.

—The criminal record of Buenos Aires is increasing to quite an alarming extent in the way of stabbing, shooting and poisoning. It is worthy of remark that at least 90% of the people who contribute to this dismal record are either Italians or of Italian origin. —*Southern Cross*, Feb. 24.

—The total paper money circulation in Argentina on April 1st, 1892, (exclusive of illegal issues, of course) amounted to \$268,818,000. Of this amount \$158,207,000 were issued by national banks. The *Standard* says that \$220,000 sterling were paid for printing 28,000,000 notes, which shows that no very considerable sum must have stuck to the fingers through which the notes passed.

—According to official returns there was a decline of 6 per cent. in births and 8 per cent. in marriages in Buenos Aires last year as compared with 1891. The decrease in population for the year was 33,000, but which it is seen that 41,700 persons, over and above new arrivals, left the city for the country, or for foreign ports. This decrease of population is attributed to municipal taxes scarcity of employment, high rents, etc.

—During the past year the municipality received 5 per cent. of the gross proceeds of the entrance tickets in theaters and concerts, amounting to the sum of \$75,256.17. The director of the revenue office has informed the intendant, in writing, that in his opinion the amount might be doubled if he were provided with a proper staff for ascertaining the receipts for each performance, in all the theatres of the city, and he proposes the creation of four officers, with the title of "inspectores de teatros," who have to be remunerated with three per cent. of the proceeds of the tax. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The capital of Rosario, Santa Fé, says that Messrs. Canals, Galvez & Co. have helped themselves out of the funds of the National Bank by the little sum of \$160,000,000, and that by ingenious transfers of money and documents, the persons legally liable to pay the debt are men of straw. That is one of the duties that we so successfully tried with the spread account of the National Bank here. The responsibility was passed on from one party to another until it finally evaporated down to the hall-porters and the office clerk. So far, not even the latter has been punished. They only procure for fraud in such cases the corresponding stamps, under penalty of certain fines. Any person whatever selling matches after May 1st that do not bear the stamp, will also be fined. It is henceforth forbidden to import matches, loose or in such form that the stamp cannot be conveniently applied. The falsification of the match factories and examination of their books is to continue in the future, already established, the expense of this and of the application of the law to be met out of the proceeds of the tax. —*Montevideo Times*.

THE TAX ON MATCHES.

The ministry of finance has issued a lengthy and most elaborate decree regulating the recently sanctioned act of modifying the tax on matches. Two classes of stamps are to be used, one for imported matches, the other for those of local manufacture. Explicit directions are given for the formalities which are to be observed by importers and manufacturers respectively, a copy of these stamps, which are to be paid for in advance, but not in advance. No supply of stamps will be allotted until the previous supply has been paid for. The stamp is to be in the form of a hand gunned across the opening of the match box, so that it cannot be opened without destroying the stamp, and if the box has more than one opening, another stamp must be applied. The act is to come into force on April 1st (All Fools' Day), after which all boxes of matches dispatched in the custom house or sold by manufacturers here, must bear the corresponding stamps, under penalty of certain fines. Any person whatever selling matches after May 1st that do not bear the stamp, will also be fined. It is henceforth forbidden to import matches, loose or in such form that the stamp cannot be conveniently applied. The falsification of the match factories and examination of their books is to continue in the future, already established, the expense of this and of the application of the law to be met out of the proceeds of the tax. —*Montevideo Times*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The wine crop of Caldas this year is estimated at 200 pipes.

—In São Paulo the inspectors in the disinfection service have all been dismissed *ad bonam* *voluntatem*.

—The bill for assisting the federal government was voted by the S. Paulo chamber of deputies on the 10th inst.

—Gen. Frederico Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, the new commander of the 1st military district, left for Pará on the 11th inst.

—It is stated that there were six persons killed in the fighting at Mandos on the 26th and 27th ult.

—According to the census of 1890, just compiled, the state of Minas has a population of \$11,449, of which 559,480 are males and 260,960 females.

—Dr. Jesuino Carlos has protested against the political attitude of Dr. Americo Brilhante in promising support to the government against the people of Rio Grande.

—Gen. Roberto Ferreira, commander of the Pernambuco military district, calls on his officers to testify that he has never attempted to interfere in the affairs of the state.

—The government has appointed Lt. Col. Dr. Antonio Geraldo de Souza Aguiar, formerly director of the Central railway, as chief engineer for the construction of the new lazaretto at Pernambuco.

—The archbishop of Bahia has excluded from the clergy the priest that married some time ago, the clergy who are fathers of families without marriage, however, are not excluded from the fold.

—Telegrams from Pernambuco indicate great political agitation. Both governor and legislature appear to be expecting an attack, the former from the federal troops and the latter from the governor's police.

—The governor of Santa Catharina, Lieut. Machado, telegraphs an indignant denial that he is antagonistic to Julio de Castilhos. He wants peace and good order, no matter who is governor of Rio Grande.

—It is amusing to note that all the telegrams from Porto Alegre are invariably favorable to the Castilhosists. According to these notices they were victories enough to wipe out every federalist detachment in the state.

—On the 9th inst., Julio de Castilhos addressed a long telegram to the governor of S. Paulo thanking him for the aid and comfort which he is giving to the Castilhosists and assuring him that the dreams of the scholastic will soon be dissipated and the republic definitely consolidated.

—There was another lack of quorum in the Niteroi municipal council on the 9th. If this goes on much longer the national government will become weary waiting for its alibi and may therefore favor the deposition of the council. It would be wise not to forget this possibility.

—The military commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the ex-commander of the 1st military district, who attempted to depose the governor of Amazonas, left for Mandos on the 11th inst. The commission is composed of Gen. Machado de Hittencourt, Ewbank and Bruce.

—In Pernambuco on the night of the 10th the questor of police was passing a sentinel at the sub-treasury building, when he was stopped by the sentinel, who informed him that two orderlies that accompanied him could not be permitted to pass. A sergeant, being called, confirmed the prohibition.

—There were repeated conflicts in Pernambuco on the 10th between the regulars and police. Both sides charge the other with provoking the conflicts. The business houses were closed in the evening and the citizens asked for guarantees.

—The insatiable vanity of Martins Junior is apparently producing its legitimate fruit.

—The Pernambuco legislature met on the 6th inst. Its first act was to vote a motion promising support to President Floriano Peixoto. It has since been engaged in discussing bills regulating impeachment and relating to the dissolution of the municipal chambers.

—The senate voted a motion expressing regret that the governor in his message insults and slanders members of the legislature.

—The S. Paulo legislature met in extra session on the 8th inst. for the purpose of taking action in regard to affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. In the chamber of deputies the committee on justice has framed a bill authorizing the governor of the state to call the general government in maintaining the integrity of the nation and in defending the republic and also to provide for the defence of S. Paulo.

—Affairs in Pernambuco are decidedly interesting—for a republic. The regulars parade the streets with their rifles, and when asked why they do so they reply that it is in conformity with superior orders. Sentinels are placed on the corners of the barracks and civilian officials are treated with disrespect and violence. Military rule in Pernambuco is becoming ever worse than in Russia. A civil war is imminent.

—A Pernambuco telegram says that General Roberto Ferreira has issued a proclamation declaring himself and officers neutral in the political controversies now going on in that state. The same telegram states, however, that the guard at the treasury refused to permit an orderly of the questor (a state official) to pass in front of that building.

—In explanation, the officer of the guard said that this act was in compliance with superior orders. If this is the neutrality meant by General Roberto, a little open hostility would perhaps be a welcome change.

—In a bulletin issued by Gen. Isidoro we find the following blast of defiance fired point-blank at the federalists:—"You boast of your numbers, your resources and your valiant leaders. Very well, get them all together, and all your cannon, all your weapons, all your infantry, all your cavalry, all your Páidos, Jones, Bastarinos, Guerreros, Laventinos, Domingos Capetira, Balsamos, Valencinos, Cabecas, every last one of you, and then come and we will show you whether we can make you recede. I ain't afraid of yer mammy nor none of yer houses." If this doesn't end the revolution, why, then Sampaio must go to Rio Grande, even if we can spare him here in Rio. We must make the sacrifice.

—Alcibiades Leite (who apparently has not in his breast as much milk of human kindness as his surname would seem to imply) hearing that Alcibiades of Athens had once cut off the tail of a dog, wished to outdo his great namesake by cutting off the heads of the Rio Grandenses. For this purpose he caused to be called a meeting of the Niteroi municipal chamber, of which he is one of the brightest ornaments. Any man can call spirits from the vasty deep, but, as Hopsap pertinently asks, why come when you do call for them? The Niteroi city fathers, who have no quarrel with Rio Grande, wisely resolved to stay at home and not the patriotic milk and honey flowing through the veins of Alcibiades is all soured and curdled. He was not to be bluffed, however, for he had his resolutions and denunciations printed in the *Pais*.

—A chicken with four feet is on exhibition in S. Paulo.

—The *Estado de S. Paulo* says that in Santos yellow-fever is on the decline.

—According to a Montevideo telegram of the 10th a Castilhosist force had been whipped at Rosário by Israel Lopes, losing horses, arms, munitions and ten prisoners.

—In S. Paulo on the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. a mob entered the Café Americano and broke tables, pictures, mirrors, etc. The Café had raised the price of a cup of coffee to 200 reis.

—The Pará tribunal has resolved not to try the case against Deputy Watin, accused of fraud in connection with the Companhia Mercantil, because he was not arrested. Being a deputy he was free from arrest. An unpleasant controversy is thus agreeably settled.

—Montevideo telegrams of yesterday state that Gen. Tavares has raised the siege of Livramento, and that Gen. Telles left D. Pedro on the 11th.

—Another telegram says that the siege has not been raised, and that Gen. Tavares has started to meet Gen. Telles. "You pays your money and takes your choice."

—According to recent telegrams three columns of Castilhosists have set out from Bagé, Uruguay, and S. Paulo for the relief of Livramento. The Bagé column being under the command of Gen. Silva Telles. The *Gazeta da Tarde* of yesterday claims to have seen a telegram stating that the federalists had made a simultaneous attack on Bagé and Livramento. According to this telegram Gen. Silva Tavares commanded in person the force attacking the latter place.

—According to the S. Paulo *Freie Presse* of the 9th inst., the deaths from yellow-fever in Santos numbered 180 in January and 480 in February. The nationalities were as follows:

Portuguese.....	153
Spanish.....	101
Italian.....	87
German.....	66
English.....	39
Brazilian.....	35
American.....	13
Austrian.....	11
Danish.....	11
Diverse and unknown.....	121
Total.....	660

On the 2nd inst. there were 89 yellow-fever cases in the hospitals.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The liquidating commission of the "S. Francisco ao Chupim" railway company says that it will inaugurate the construction of that railway at S. Francisco, Santa Catharina, on the 15th inst.

—Commuters were made a few days ago that 218 were charged for freight on a sewing machine from this city to Santo Antonio on the Caangola railway. The shipper should be thankful that the machine was not also taken.

—The new extension of Rua do Aqueducto which is to connect Santa Theresa hill with the centre of the city. The senate voted a motion expressing regret that the governor in his message insults and slanders members of the legislature.

—The S. Paulo legislature met in extra session on the 8th inst. for the purpose of taking action in regard to affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. In the chamber of deputies the committee on justice has framed a bill authorizing the governor of the state to call the general government in maintaining the integrity of the nation and in defending the republic and also to provide for the defence of S. Paulo.

—By decrees of the 9th inst. the government accepts the resignation of Lt. Col. Dr. Antonio Geraldo de Souza Aguiar as director of the Central railway, and appoints to the vacancy thus created Lt. Col. Dr. Vespasiano Gonçalves de Albuquerque e Silva. It is not known that the new director is any better posted in railway work than was his predecessor, but as it is the policy at present to have more but military officers in that post, it is probable that this appointment will fill public expectations.

—The Argentine guaranteed railways are having a fine time of it surely. The Buenos Aires *Standard* says that the guarantee of the North East Argentine line, which amounts to \$220,000, was first reduced to \$110,000 gold by the *consolidation* general under the provisions of a law which says that 50% of the gross receipts of these railways must be deposited in the treasury, and then the minister of finance decided that the amount thus settled should be paid at 63, the quotation of Morgan bonds, which further reduced the guarantee to \$70,000 gold. Subsequently the minister seems to have seen the risk of carrying the repudiation process too far, but he gave orders on the 11th ult. to pay the company £26,000.

COFFEE NOTES

—The following circular has been recently published:—"The committee of coffee factors of Rio de Janeiro, appointed to estimate the coffee crops available for exportation from this market, ratifies the estimate it handed to the press on the 22nd of last November. Up to the end of January the season was unfavorable, and the long drought in the coffee districts injured the crop and at the same time caused its rapid ripening. This circumstance will lead to receipts at this market in advance of the usual time and will increase the figures for the present crop year, which had been reduced to 2,700,000 bags. In some districts in the month of January there was abundant flowering, and if the coffee resulting therefrom should mature, it may compensate for the loss in the early flowering. Under these circumstances the committee deems advisable to maintain for the present its estimate of 2,700,000 bags as the maximum quantity available for exportation. The want of laborers and the lack of discipline among the few who seek employment and the rise in wages are difficulties with which the planters still have to contend. The transportation service should be improved so that planters may promptly market their crops and receive supplies. —*Joachim Mello Franco, —Miranda Jordão & Co., —Herman Joffert, —Cear Duque-Estrada & Co., —Amigo Matti & Co.*"

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The Hospital dos Lazeros (lepers' hospital) has been undergoing extensive repairs which are now approaching completion.

—Well done, Petropolis! The total proceeds of the two entertainments given there this season in benefit of the Strangers' Hospital, now exceed 40,000\$. It is a record that the Petropolis ladies may well be proud of!

—The cash receipts of the Strangers' Hospital since our last acknowledgment have been as follows:

Annual Subscriptions:	
T. C. Jackson.....	50\$000
Henry Knight.....	50 000
T. D. Horn.....	50 000
Charles Henderson.....	24 000
F. C. Markland.....	100 000
Clark & Co.....	200 000
H. L. Wheatley.....	50 000
W. Samson & Co.....	250 000
G. C. Anderson.....	100 000
Total.....	\$745\$000

Donations:	
William Trout, proceeds of Petropolis Kermesse.....	18,275\$500
£11 @ 19\$200.....	211 400
Sale of tickets.....	70 000
Total.....	18,559\$700

Indigents' Relief Fund:	
Sunday donations at Hospital.....	26\$820
idem £2 @ 19\$200.....	38 400
"Gibola,".....	9 600
Total.....	74\$820

* Further returns expected.

LOCAL NOTES

—Deputy Aristides Maia, of Minas Geraes, left for Rio Grande do Sul on the 10th.

—A military commission has been sent to Pará to investigate recent occurrences at Mandos.

—The activity in military circles, especially among those who have no intention of going to Rio Grande, is becoming most fatiguing, even to us spectators.

—When Col. Sampaio Ferraz was invited to go to Rio Grande, he placed himself in the hands of his friends. The latter tell him that he mustn't go, as he can't be spared in Rio.

—We learn that the municipal chamber of this city has voted a motion to uphold Gen. Floriano and the republic. Small favors thankfully received; larger ones in proportion.

—The time spent on nominations for the unfinished *Abimael Tamarand* could perhaps be much better employed in agriculture. Potatoes are becoming very expensive.

—On the 8th, the President had a conference with the chief of police and the commandant of the corps of firemen. What's the matter? Is an outbreak anticipated here in this city?

—Telegrams from Brazil published in a Buenos Aires paper state there were 66 deaths from yellow-fever in Santos on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of February and 35 on the 23rd and 24th.

—The government and Julio de Castilhos are keeping the state telegraph line literally hot now-days. The merchants and others have no chance whatever to send a word over the line.

—On the 11th a further contingent of troops left for Rio Grande do Sul. It was composed of 600 men belonging to the 26th and 33rd battalions of infantry, in which were included 200 so-called "volunteers" recently impressed in this city.

—It is proposed to give a grand ball at the Club de S. Christovão in this city on the 25th inst. for the benefit of the *Lagoa de Arica e Officinas*. A banner will also be held on the same occasion. It is to be hoped that the entertainment will be generously patronized.

—The whole thing is explained and it is all a mistake. The government is not pressing any one into the service. It is merely arresting vagrants, and it is the latter's patriotism that is forcing them into the army.

—A Berlin telegram of the 28th ult. to the *Times of Argentina* states that the Brazilian government has ordered from the Lowe factory 70,000 repeating rifles. The government is probably going to arm the Batalhão Tiradentes.

—There has been some more talk lately about connecting this city with Niteroi by means of a telephone line. The public should not become excited, however, as some time will probably elapse before the idea comes to a head.

—According to a *Pais* telegram Charles de Les says has confessed to having paid large sums of money to "Mrs. Freyre, Flaque Clementina and Bahin." What in the world did "Mrs. Freyre" want of the Panamá money?

—People are asked to vote for one of the candidates in the congressional election to-morrow on the ground that Silvio Janini would vote for him, were he still alive. In that case, shut your eyes and "plump" for Sampaio, by all means!

—Gen. Estevão Ferraz has been relieved of the command of the national guard of this city and placed, at his request, on the retired list. Gen. Joaquim Mendes Oliveira Jacques succeeds him in the command of the national guard of this city.

—On the 9th inst. there was a grand review and dress parade of the garrison of this city. In the review, which was on Campo de S. Christovão, the 1st and 9th regiments of cavalry, the 2nd regiment of field artillery and the 1st, 7th, 10th and 23rd battalions of infantry all took part.

E. & O. R. 16,559,386\$910
Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1893.
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,
Joseph S. Lambey, Manager.

March 11th, 1893.

BANKS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

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